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A NEW CHIPMUNK OF THE EUTAMIAS AMOENUS
GROUP FROM NEVADA.

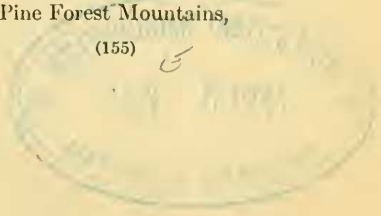
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Chipmunks were well represented in the collection of mammals taken by the Alexander Nevada Expedition of 1909 in the Pine Forest Mountains of northern Humboldt County, Nevada. Lacking adequate material for comparison, Taylor (Univ. California Publ. Zool., 7 : 222, June 24, 1911) in his published report included the two species, *Eutamias minimus* and *Eutamias amoenus* of current nomenclature, under the name *Eutamias pictus*. Howell (North American Fauna, 52 : 65, Nov. 30, 1929) distinguished the two species in the mentioned collection and referred specimens of the species *amoenus* to the subspecies *monoensis*, which had been described by Grinnell and Storer (Univ. California Publ. Zool., 17 : 3, Aug. 23, 1916) from the Mono region of east-central California. The race *monoensis* was thus made to include populations from two areas separated by about 175 miles of desert not inhabited by *Eutamias amoenus*. This unusual distribution led us to examine the pertinent material, with the result that we found numerous differences, some of which were pointed out by Howell (*loc. cit.*, p. 66), between specimens from the two areas. According to our interpretation, each of the two populations currently assigned to *monoensis* is a restricted and independently evolved race peripheral to the wide-ranging subspecies *amoenus*. For the more northern race we propose the name:

Eutamias amoenus celeris, new subspecies.

Type.—Female, adult in fresh summer pelage, skin and skull; no. 7950, Mus. Vert. Zool.; near head of Big Creek, 8000 ft., Pine Forest Mountains,

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Humboldt County, Nevada; July 21, 1909; collected by C. H. Richardson, Jr.; original no. 3198.

Range.—Higher parts of the Pine Forest Mountains of northern Humboldt County, Nevada.

Diagnosis.—Size small; color pale, particularly on edges and top of tail; skull narrow.

Comparisons.—From *monoensis*, as known to us by topotypes and other specimens from the southern Sierra Nevada, *celeris* differs in: hind foot shorter, tail slightly shorter, top of head grayer, light facial and dorsal stripes clearer white, ochraceous color of sides more intense, top and edges of tail paler, feet paler, skull narrower. From the subspecies *amoenus*, *celeris* differs in paler color of the sides and otherwise in the same ways as from *monoensis* although in each instance to a greater degree.

Remarks.—Individuals of this race average smaller even than *monoensis*, and these two races are the smallest and palest of the species. The pale coloration we interpret as a response to the arid conditions under which both subspecies live.

Howell (*op. cit.*, p. 66) referred one specimen from the Cottonwood Range [= Santa Rosa Mountains], the next range east of the Pine Forest Mountains, to *Eutamias amoenus monoensis*. In response to our inquiry about this record, Dr. H. H. T. Jackson sent us for examination a skin and skull, U. S. Nat. Mus., Biol. Surv. Coll., catalogue no. 80755, collected on September 17, 1896, by Clark P. Streater in the "Cottonwood Range." The label has stamped on it "*Eutamias a. monoensis*" but the specimen proves to be *Eutamias minimus scrutator*. Thus if, as we suppose, this is the specimen identified by Howell as *E. a. monoensis*, the reported occurrence of the species *Eutamias amoenus* in the Santa Rosa Mountains is based on a misidentification.

Measurements.—Average and extreme measurements of 5 adult males and 3 adult females are: Total length, ♂ 190 (187–194), ♀ 193 (189–195); length of tail, 83 (78–86), 84 (82–85); length of hind foot, 31.2 (30–32), 29.3 (29–30); condylobasal length of skull, 29.0 (28.6–29.3), 29.6 (28.7–29.2); greatest length, 32.5 (31.8–32.7), 32.2 (31.9–32.5); zygomatic breadth, 17.5 (17.3–17.8), 17.7 (17.6–17.8); cranial breadth, 15.0 (14.9–15.2), 15.2 (15.0–15.3); interorbital breadth, 7.5 (7.3–7.7), 7.3 (7.2–7.4); length of nasals, 9.6 (9.4–9.9), 9.9 (9.8–9.9).

Specimens examined.—Total number, 25, all from the Pine Forest Mountains of Humboldt County, Nevada, as follows: Alder Creek, 7000 to 8000 ft., 4; head of Big Creek, 8000 ft., 13; Pine Forest Mountain [= Duffer Peak], 8400 to 9400 ft., 6; ridge near Pine Forest Mountain, 2.